

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin

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Vol. XLI, No. 1055

September 14, 1959

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VOL. XLI, No. 1055 • PUBLICATION 6880

September 14, 1959

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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appreciated.

President Eisenhower Begins European Trip, Talks With Chancellor Adenauer at Bonn

President Eisenhower left Washington on August 26 for a series of talks with European leaders at Bonn, London, and Paris. Following are a statement made by the President before his departure and a list of the official party, together with texts of the exchange of greetings at Bonn on August 26, a joint communique released at Bonn on August 27, and a letter of August 27 from the President to Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT¹

I am about to embark on a journey which I wish could be extended until I had visited the capital of every nation on this globe that, like ourselves, is dedicated to individual liberty and dignity and wants to live only under a government established by the consent of the governed. The fulfillment of such a wish is not now possible, but my itinerary does include the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, and France, all of which are, with us, immediately concerned in problems involving our relations with the Soviets. I shall have conversations with the Head of Government of each of these countries and of Italy, and with the President and the Secretary General of the NATO Council.

The trip has several purposes:

To pledge, once again, in the several capitals I shall visit, America's devotion to peace with honor and justice; to support Western unity in

opposing, by force if necessary, any aggression; and to preserve the defensive strength required for our common security.

To suggest to each of the responsible officials whom I shall meet that we, together, restate our readiness to negotiate realistically with the Soviets on any reasonable and mutually enforceable plan for general or special disarmament; to make a real beginning toward solving the problems of a divided Germany; and to help in reducing, otherwise, tensions in the world. In pursuing these purposes, to reiterate jointly that regardless of pressure or inducement we shall never retreat from our ideals or principles or weaken in our resolution to remain secure as we continue the search for peace.

To discuss with each Head of Government problems common to that nation and ours.

To reassure, through the President and Secretary General of NATO, the dedication of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty and to say again to every free nation with which our country is associated in bilateral or multilateral treaties that we seek to be a loyal partner in our common enterprise, which is the advancement of freedom and human standards and the furthering of a just and lasting peace.

To suggest to each of the several Heads of Government that we, together, explore ways and means in which our Governments may equitably and effectively cooperate in helping solve one of the most pressing problems of our time, that of assisting to advance the cultural, health, and living standards of the almost two billion people in the world who are citizens of the newly developing or underdeveloped countries.

¹ Read by the President at the opening of a news conference at the White House on Aug. 25 (White House press release).

MEMBERS OF PARTY ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT

The following persons accompanied President Eisenhower in the plane when he left Washington on August 26:

Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State
Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Deputy Secretary of Defense
Livingston T. Merchant, Deputy Under Secretary of State
John N. Irwin II, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

From the White House staff

Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, personal physician to the President

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President
Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, White House Staff Secretary

Maj. John S. D. Eisenhower, Assistant White House Staff Secretary

Mrs. Ann C. Whitman, personal secretary to the President
M/Sgt. John A. Moaney, valet to the President

From the Department of State

Andrew J. Berding, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Max Krebs, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State
Ivan White, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Martin Hillenbrand, Director of the Office of German Affairs

John A. Calhoun, Director of the Executive Secretariat

Mrs. Marion Stilson, personal secretary to Mr. Herter

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS, BONN

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer

Mr. President, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany, I have great pleasure to welcome you on German soil. I have always been deeply moved by the sight of the great monument to freedom at the entrance to New York harbor, the Statue of Liberty. It has been my privilege on previous occasions to assure you, Mr. President, that in these dangerous and trying times all my countrymen regard the United States more than ever as the standard bearer of freedom.

I wish to thank you for coming to visit us during your present journey to Europe. I am convinced that the exchange of views that you will be having in the next few days with some European statesmen will further the cause of peace and security in the world.

President Eisenhower

Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen: I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Chancellor, for your words of welcome and indeed for the warm welcome your fellow citizens here at this airport have accorded to me and my party.

In my country the name Adenauer has come to symbolize the determination of the German people to remain strong and free. In the implementation of that determination the American people stand by your side, and they send through me to you, the German people, their very best wishes for your successful efforts in this matter.

And the American people stand by your side in insuring that the loyal, free people of free Berlin will, like yourselves, continue always to enjoy that great privilege.

Like you, Mr. Chancellor, I look forward to the talks we shall have. It is indeed for me a great honor to come back to this land to meet your elected leader and with him discuss some of those matters that are so important to both our countries.

To all of you, God bless you.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, BONN

The President of the United States visited the German Federal capital on August 26 and 27 in order to confer with the German Federal Government.

On the morning of August 27 President Eisenhower called on Federal President [Theodor] Heuss. President Eisenhower and Chancellor Dr. Adenauer then had a private detailed discussion on worldwide political questions.

Following this meeting, a larger meeting took place including the President and the Chancellor and also the United States Secretary of State and the German Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as advisers of both Governments.

The discussions were conducted in the spirit of frankness and friendship characterizing the close ties between the two countries. The President and the Chancellor discussed disarmament, the problems of Berlin and German reunification, European integration, and the continued cooperation of the two countries in the Atlantic Alliance.

They reviewed in detail the results of the recent

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Geneva conference. In this context Western policy in relation to the Soviet Union was discussed.

President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer restated their belief that pacts of collective defense in accordance with article 51 of the United Nations Charter contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

The mutual cooperation of both their countries within the Atlantic Alliance, which alliance is of utmost importance to world peace, will therefore continue to be one of the pillars of the foreign policies of the two countries.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their resolve to continue their efforts to achieve a just and peaceful solution of the problem of the tragic division of Germany, a solution consistent with the desire of the German people and assuring peace and security in Europe. In this context President Eisenhower referred once again to the pledge given by the United States and its allies to protect the freedom and welfare of the people of Berlin.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO MAYOR BRANDT

DEAR MAYOR BRANDT: I am grateful for your message of welcome.

As you know, the limited time available for my visits to Bonn, Paris and London made it impossible for me to come to Berlin at this time. However, I should not want to let the occasion of my visit to Europe pass without conveying to you and to the stalwart people of Berlin my personal greetings and the expression of the admiration of the American people for the calm and resolute attitude which your city has shown in the face of the difficulties of the past year.

It is my hope that we shall be able, in the discussions foreseen for the coming months, to bring to an end the present period of tension over Berlin. If we continue to face our common problem with fortitude, patience and imagination we may realistically expect that such an objective will be achieved.

As I stated at the time of my arrival in the Federal Republic, the Western Powers stand firm in their determination to preserve the integrity of Berlin and to foster conditions which will eventually permit the German people to be re-united into one free nation.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

White House Announces Itinerary for Mr. Khrushchev's Visit

White House (Gettysburg, Pa.) press release dated August 22

Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in response to an invitation from President Eisenhower, will visit the United States from September 15 through September 27.¹ Mr. Khrushchev is expected to arrive at Washington by air on the morning of September 15, leaving Washington by air for the Soviet Union on the evening of September 27.

His itinerary during his stay in the United States is as follows:

Washington, D.C., September 15 and September 16
New York City, September 17 and September 18
Los Angeles, September 19
San Francisco, September 20 and September 21
Des Moines, Iowa, and Ames, Iowa, September 22
and September 23
Pittsburgh, September 24, arriving Washington
that evening
Washington, September 25, 26, 27

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, will accompany the Chairman on his travels within the United States as personal representative of the President.

¹ For a statement read by President Eisenhower at a news conference on Aug. 3, see BULLETIN of Aug. 24, 1959, p. 263.

U.S. Extends Voluntary Suspension of Nuclear Weapons Tests

Department Statement

Press release 615 dated August 26

The President has directed that the unilateral suspension of nuclear weapons testing by the United States currently in effect be extended throughout this calendar year. This decision was taken in the light of the agreed 6 weeks' recess announced on August 26 by the negotiating parties at the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests.

On August 22, 1958, the United States, in order to facilitate negotiations for a controlled discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, offered to withhold further testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a 1-year period from the beginning of the negotiations, unless testing was continued by the Soviet Union.¹

As announced, the United States did, on October 31, 1958, suspend all nuclear weapons tests. The United Kingdom did likewise.

On November 7, after the Atomic Energy Commission detected continuing nuclear weapons tests by the Soviet Union on November 1 and November 3, respectively, the President stated that "This action by the Soviet Union relieves the United States from any obligation under its offer to suspend nuclear weapons tests. However, we shall continue suspension of such tests for the time being. . . ."² As far as can be determined the Soviet Union has conducted no such tests since November 3, 1958.

In continuing its voluntary suspension of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests to December 31, 1959, the United States wishes to allow a reasonable period of time for the negotiations to proceed following their resumption on October 12, 1959.

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 8, 1958, p. 378.

² *Ibid.*, Nov. 24, 1958, p. 810.

U.S. To Assist in Augmentation of Lao Armed Forces

Department Statement¹

The United States strongly supports the determination of the Royal Lao Government to resist Communist efforts to undermine the security and stability of Laos. Contrary to repetitious allegations from Hanoi, Peiping, and Moscow, the United States reiterates that it has no military bases, airstrips, or other military installations in Laos. The few American technicians in Laos are there at the request of the French and Lao Governments to help in the training of the Lao National Army in the use and maintenance of certain World War II type equipment.

The United States will continue to support reasonable approaches to achieve a peaceful solution to the current situation in Laos. Unlike the Sino-Soviet bloc, the United States does not believe that there should be recourse to the use of force in resolving this matter. However, the Communists have posed their threat to Laos in terms that require adequate military and police countermeasures if that nation's integrity is to be preserved. The United States has, therefore, responded to specific requests from the Lao Government for improving its defense position by authorizing sufficient additional aid to permit temporary emergency increases in the Lao National Army and in the village militia which provides local police protection. The additional aid will permit the specific increases desired by the Government of Laos. The United States has also in the course of the past week taken steps to help improve the mobility of the Royal Lao Army and to otherwise help give that small nation better means to withstand what appears even more clearly to be an extensive Communist design to disrupt and subvert Laos.

¹ Read to news correspondents on Aug. 26; for background, see BULLETIN of Aug. 24, 1959, p. 278, and Sept. 7, 1959, p. 344.

Strengthening the Foundations of Freedom

by Acting Secretary Dillon¹

The achievement of world peace through law is a goal which motivates the conduct of our country's international relations. It was eloquently stated by a lawyer and diplomat of great stature, the late John Foster Dulles, when he called, in his last public address, for the "substitution of justice and law for force."² The realization of this ideal objective, toward which Mr. Dulles labored throughout his lifetime, has been substantially advanced by the American Bar Association during the past year. Thanks to your initiative, lawyers in many parts of the world are now working to formulate an action program designed to help move mankind nearer to the goal of peace through law. This increasing consciousness of international problems in the legal profession is a significant contribution to efforts of the United States to strengthen the foundations of freedom throughout the world.

Freedom has a value which the American people down through history have cherished above all else. The preamble to the Constitution submitted to the States in 1789 stated as one of its principle purposes "to secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." But this declared purpose was not enough to satisfy the people. They refused to accept the Constitution until the essentials of freedom had been specifically guaranteed in the first 10 amendments, the Bill of Rights. Thus, we have held freedom—freedom of religion, freedom of speech and of the

press, and all the other individual freedoms—to be a prior condition of government itself.

We conceive of freedom as being within the context of the rule of law. Our Founding Fathers associated natural rights with natural laws. This linkage between freedom and law is explicit in our approach to international problems. We feel that freedom and law are as indivisible as freedom itself is indivisible.

Freedom vs. Communist Imperialism

Today, on the world scene, freedom is locked in a fateful contest with the formidable challenge of Communist imperialism. Hundreds of millions of human beings in Soviet Russia and Communist China never taste the blessings of freedom. In the satellite countries ancient freedoms are being ruthlessly suppressed. This new absolutism is more formidable than any in modern history because it coincides in time with the tremendous and continuing advance of science and technology. It is not only in the military field that Communist leaders are drawing upon science and technology to strengthen their position. They are also utilizing science and technology to strengthen their economic position.

If the economic planning of Soviet leaders was aimed basically at raising the living standards of the Soviet citizen, we would cheer them on. For we sincerely wish the Soviet leaders every success in their efforts to improve the drab lot of their own people. It is not the economic progress of the Sino-Soviet bloc that concerns us. What we are concerned with—and what we firmly oppose—is the efforts of the Communist leaders to dominate other countries by a combination of economic

¹ Address made before the American Bar Association at Miami Beach, Fla., on Aug. 27 (press release 614 dated Aug. 26).

² BULLETIN of Feb. 23, 1959, p. 255.

cajolery, subversion, and artful propaganda, backed up, when opportune, by military power.

We and our allies have both the military might and the determination to meet the threat posed by military power in the hands of communism's leaders. Frustrated by our strength and firmness of purpose, the Communists are turning more and more to economic, political, and psychological penetration of the underdeveloped areas in order to achieve their goal of world domination. They are pounding home the doctrine that communism is the best way to produce material progress. Constant repetition of this thesis has emerged as a major weapon in Communist efforts to subvert free societies beyond their borders. We delude ourselves if we do not recognize that in many of the miserably poor and overpopulated lands of the less developed world this doctrine can carry a dangerous appeal if their peoples fail to recognize the dreadful cost of communism in terms of human misery and degradation.

But communism can make little headway in even the poorest countries so long as their people have hope of realizing their mounting expectations for a better life under free institutions. For the appeal of freedom is irresistible when it goes hand in hand with economic and social progress.

We sometimes fail to remember that the political revolution which created the United States has had a greater influence for good on the rest of the non-Communist world than any other single political event in history. That influence is still visibly strong and vital. Since World War II, nations comprising a billion people have found inspiration in our example in establishing the framework of their new, free societies. They now look to us for assistance in realizing the material fruits of freedom.

If we are to help the newly emerging peoples to resist the spurious lure of communism—and, by so doing, safeguard our own liberty—we must continue to uphold the supremacy of freedom as a standard of human value. For we know that in the long run our freedom depends upon the freedom of others. This awareness goes far back in our history. Even during our so-called periods of isolation, our sympathies and moral support were with those elsewhere in the world who were upholding freedom.

The Challenge of International Development

However, if we are to meet the 20th century challenge to freedom in the newly emerging countries, we must extend more than sympathy and moral support to their peoples. We must continue to extend technical and financial assistance until they can make a real start toward progress. We must devote substantial resources to this effort, and we must cast our thinking in terms of perseverance over a long period of time.

We must also, in company with other more advanced nations of the free world, so organize our material and human resources that we continue to outperform communism. We must demonstrate that the economic systems which flourish under freedom can and will, in every country, promote the fullest development of human life not only in material aspects but in spiritual terms as well. At the same time we should stanchly uphold the principle that there is diversity in freedom. Unlike the Communists, we do not seek to impose our system and our institutions upon other peoples. Rather, we seek to help them work out their own destinies, in their own fashion, in freedom, and under law. We do not seek the recreation of our own image. Our only aim is to help develop sound, independent societies capable of joining us if they so choose in securing peace and progress in the world.

To succeed in this task we must enlist the combined resources of our Government and of our private citizens and institutions. There is much that we are doing today to meet the challenge of international development. Our response, in which the mutual security program plays a major part, is broad and varied, one in which the American people can take justifiable pride:

- Through technical cooperation we are helping to create the human skills so conspicuously lacking in the less developed countries.
- Through grant assistance we are providing some of the funds urgently required to maintain stability in the face of the military and economic pressure of the Sino-Soviet bloc.
- Through a variety of institutions we are providing part of the capital needed for the basic facilities essential to growth. The Development Loan Fund is our newest financial instrument. And we are continuing to provide financing

through the Export-Import Bank and through our long-term participation in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, which institutions are now expanding their resources as the result of an American initiative.

• We are now actively exploring the possibilities of giving the World Bank a new and more flexible tool for development through the creation of an International Development Association.³

• We have recently taken a leading part in creating the Inter-American Development Bank, which will soon begin to play an important role in the progress of Latin America.

• Our P.L. 480 program provides resources in the form of foods and fibers.

• Currently, through tax and other incentives, we are exploring every practicable way to stimulate the flow of private American investment, with its many accompanying technological skills, to the less developed countries.

All of these actions taken together provide a coherent and rounded attack on the greatest problem of our time: the development of the less fortunate areas of the world. They are complemented by our continuing efforts to break down barriers to trade so that the peoples of the less developed lands may find markets for the goods which they must sell if they and we are to prosper.

Economic Progress Through Law and Justice

We also know that in a free society economic progress can be achieved only under legal standards and in accordance with the principles of justice. There is a recent development in this field which I regard as highly important and in which your association has played, and will continue to play, a leading role.

On November 6, 1958, the American Bar Association accepted a planning grant from the International Cooperation Administration to study the feasibility of a conference of lawyers from many nations "to consider and recommend means of developing and strengthening, within and among nations, legal concepts, standards and institutions which will contribute, through facilitating the expansion of the flow of international investment

³ See p. 392.

and trade and otherwise, to economic growth of such nations and which will facilitate peaceful settlement of disputes within and among nations."

This grant was made in accordance with our deep conviction that government help, important as it is and will continue to be, cannot do the whole job in promoting development. Private capital, carrying with it management techniques and abilities, not only contributes directly to economic growth; it also provides the picture of our free-enterprise system in action. And we must remember that the reservoirs of private capital are far larger than anything that is likely to be available to government.

In short, if the free world is to stay free, if the spark of international economic progress is to be fanned into glowing health, there must be greater activity overseas by private investors. Therefore we were very pleased when this study was entrusted to a Special Committee on World Peace Through Law, which had a distinguished membership under the chairmanship of your former president, Charles S. Rhyne.

In the Committee's report, which was submitted on May 18, 1959, the Committee recommended, among other things, the holding of an international conference of lawyers. Two of the agenda topics suggested by the Committee deal directly with the problems of development. They are the following:

Extension and improvement of institutions and procedures for arbitration of disputes between governments and of disputes growing out of concession contracts and international business transactions between governments and individuals and between private parties.

Extension and improvement of institutions and procedures for the improvement of legal framework for the economic advancement of all nations and the removal of the legal uncertainties and fears which now block such advancement.

Because of the Government's interest in promoting the security of private investment abroad, we support the objectives in these two agenda items. The International Cooperation Administration is prepared to join with you in discussing plans for an international conference of lawyers and the sharing with private foundations and other organizations in its cost.

I look forward with great anticipation to the

results of such a conference of lawyers. There is a pressing need to promote a better respect for the rule of law in international relations. But that is only a beginning. The function that lawyers such as yourselves can best perform in this field is to develop and propose concrete measures which will in actuality bring this about. I hope and trust that the proposed conference will make real progress toward that goal.

Economic Progress—A Cooperative Venture

Now I have been speaking of our own American programs to help promote international economic growth. Since we, for better or for worse, are now the largest and most powerful industrialized country in the free world, our example and leadership are indispensable in this effort. But, fortunately, we are not alone. It has become a cooperative venture in which we are being joined with increasing vigor by more and more of the other industrialized nations of the free world which have successfully completed their postwar economic recovery. In addition to their participation in the effective work of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan last year made further governmental contributions to development through either grants or loans. Significant aid is also being provided by Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. In the field of private investment, businessmen from these other industrialized countries have been very active—in some areas even more so than our own businessmen.

It is our view that the flourishing economies of the other materially favored nations of the free world enable them to assume a growing share of the responsibility for assisting the newly emerging countries. We believe that they will accept increased responsibility according to their capabilities. We also feel that the time has come for better coordination of free-world development efforts, and we intend shortly to initiate conversations to bring it about. An expanded and truly cooperative effort with our allies can lead to a new era in international development. For nothing is beyond the capacity of the combined economic power of the free world.

This, then, is the central task of our foreign policy: the advancement of peace and freedom

by promoting economic and spiritual development throughout the world within a framework of law. It is not a narrowly conceived policy of "fighting communism." It is a broadly conceived policy of strengthening the foundations of freedom by enriching the daily lives of half the human race. It is not a negative policy of waging economic warfare with the Sino-Soviet bloc. It is a constructive policy of economic growth and development, of continuing progress, of providing hope for the future.

It is a task in which the legal profession has an important part to play. For the process of economic development under free institutions cannot take place in chaos or in disorder. It must have the security provided by law.

Diplomatic Corps Invited to Century 21 Exposition

Press release 618 dated August 27

The Department of State on August 25 sent to the diplomatic corps at Washington, D.C., an invitation from Albert D. Rosellini, Governor of the State of Washington, to participate in the World Science—Pan Pacific Exposition (Century 21 Exposition) to be held at Seattle, Wash., between May 1961 and October 1962.

The Century 21 Exposition, which is the subject of a proclamation signed by President Eisenhower on July 10, 1959,¹ enjoys the support and cooperation of the governments of the State of Washington and the city of Seattle, as well as prominent scientific, business, and civic leaders, and industrial, cultural, and trade associations. This exposition is intended to serve as a demonstration of the achievements of contemporary mankind and also as an exhibition place for the promotion of goods and services from other nations.

Correspondence and inquiries concerning the exposition should be addressed to the Director, "Century 21" Exposition Corp., 312 First Avenue, North, Seattle 9, Wash. Alternatively, local inquiry may be addressed to the office of Senator Warren G. Magnuson, U.S. Senate, Washington 25, D.C.

¹ For text, see BULLETIN of Aug. 3, 1959, p. 163.

Peace Under Law

by William P. Rogers
Attorney General of the United States¹

What is the responsibility of our profession in today's world? As I see it there are two broad areas to be considered.

First, the administration of justice in the United States is on display in every part of the world. When we talk about competing with international communism in the realm of ideas, we are talking in large measure about the ideas which are the basis of our legal system.

Second, in the long view the main hope for peace is that nations will be wise enough not to rely on sheer strength in dealing with each other but will move toward establishing systems based on considerations of law and justice in the resolution of international disputes. Nations have readily paid lip-service to the soundness of this proposition, but progress in this area has been tragically slow.

Dramatic events in the past few weeks and those indicated in weeks to come suggest that we are at a point in our international relations at which our profession will have new opportunities to serve our Nation in these two areas.

Disseminating American Ideals and Ideas

As to the first, although Soviet leaders are still firmly committed to the policy of world domination there is hope today that they may be willing to permit a freer flow of ideas between our two countries than they have in the past. For this reason I believe the time has come when we

should act and speak more vigorously and effectively for those ideals and ideas which have given this country its strength. People throughout the world, even to some extent in the areas controlled by the Soviet Union, may have an opportunity to get a more accurate picture of America and the meaning of justice and freedom here as contrasted with the Soviet Union.

In this international competition we must not fall into the trap of emphasizing material considerations to the exclusion of all else. To some of the uncommitted nations of the world the Soviet system of state controls and planning may seem attractive. The Russians point to the fact that their economic system has been applied in a country which was initially very backward in technology, with a low standard of living compared to the West. Because a similar situation exists to some degree in several of the new nations of the world, they see a parallel that has some surface attraction.

But the situation is different when it comes to the appeal of ideas. Freedom under law is one of the most powerful ideas ever conceived by the mind of man. Its appeal will continue to grow in the uncommitted nations of the world. It has not been too long since many of these nations completed their successful struggle for independence. With national freedom there has arisen a great awareness of and interest in the concept of individual freedom. Thus the free world has an unusual opportunity in the years ahead to place in bold relief the weaknesses of the Soviet system compared with the strength of ours.

Why does the legal profession have a respon-

¹ Address made before the American Bar Association at Miami Beach, Fla., on Aug. 26.

sibility for this? Because we are daily involved in the processes of justice and its administration is our business. We are officers of the courts of the United States and should be the leading spokesmen for presenting the case of freedom to the world. The merits of the case have to be articulated more effectively than has been done in the past. In the world in which we live it is not enough to be convinced that our system holds forth the greatest promise of individual liberty for people all over the world. We should present the true picture of a system of liberty under law to those who do not fully understand it or who may have been misled by Soviet propaganda. This must be done so that people will realize the importance of maintaining free governments and not succumb to the Soviet scheme for world domination.

Truths To Be Dramatized

These are a few of the truths which need to be dramatized:

1. We cannot rest our case on the size and productivity of our farms, factories, and mines, nor even on the excellent wages and working conditions of the American people. These are important, but they are the byproduct of freedom, not its source. The source of strength in a democracy is the freedom of the individual to think, speak, and do the things he decides to do as long as he does not transgress the rights of others. We must point out, too, that these freedoms are not a matter of grace but are guaranteed and protected by our legal system.

2. The land and the tools of production in our Nation are owned by the people, not by the government as in Russia. It should be emphasized that our legal system protects this ownership against intrusion by any other individual or by the Government itself. Under this system, in which the free initiative of the individual plays the major role, the United States has achieved the greatest distribution of wealth among its people and has come closest to the ideal of prosperity for all.

3. We are a government of law, not of men. Regardless of wealth, power, or station, no one is above the law in the United States. For this reason our people need never fear that they may

become the victims of ruthless political leaders. Thus the fact, now generally conceded by everyone, that under Stalin thousands of innocent victims were killed and tortured in the Soviet Union seems almost beyond belief to a free people. Yet, because the law in the Soviet Union is what the Communist Party says it is, many of those who acted in concert with Stalin in perpetrating these atrocities apparently have not been prosecuted, nor has retribution been made for the wrongs committed.

4. We must constantly emphasize that the will of the people is controlling in the United States. Under our legal system public officials are responsive to the will of the people. Our Nation will never start a war, because our people fervently want peace. Anyone who believes that our Nation might act in a manner inconsistent with the will of the people in maintaining peace is ignorant about how our system works.

These are merely a few ideas which can be emphasized. There are a great many others, of course, with which we are all familiar and with which you and this association will be concerned in the future. For the past several years this association has done an excellent job in awakening the public to the significance of the rule of law. I commend you particularly for the vigor and imagination with which you are planning to cooperate in the future with the legal professions of many other nations to intensify interest and support for the rule of law in resolving international disputes.

President Eisenhower expressed the thought well in his letter to Mr. Malone [Ross Malone, president of the American Bar Association] when he said:

Peace cannot prevail until men and nations recognize that their conduct must be governed by respect for and observance of the law. The American Bar Association by seeking to promote this principle is helping to advance the cause of enduring peace in the world.

In this connection we should keep in mind that there is a good likelihood that the exchange programs between East and West will continue and may even be expanded in the future. As you know, the exchange programs now in effect include representatives from industry, agriculture, medicine, student groups, the arts and sciences, athletics, and many other fields, but there has

been little exchange between members of the legal profession.

It is my opinion that the legal profession should give its support to a carefully planned exchange program of lawyers and judges in order that the Soviets may study our constitutional system and the operation of our courts and that we be given an opportunity to study the system in effect in the Soviet Union. Because of fundamental differences the systems are in no sense similar, but exchanges would provide a method for our profession to increase its knowledge of their system. At the same time there may be some value in having the Russians who come to our country judge for themselves the comparative merits of the two systems. In any event the exchanges would provide a means to dramatize more effectively to the rest of the world the contrast between a free system of government and a regimented system under Communist control.

Working for Settlement of International Disputes

Turning now to the second area, I believe we have a responsibility to work for the establishment of systems of law and justice to deal with international disputes.

In his state of the Union message this year, President Eisenhower said:²

It is my purpose to intensify efforts during the coming 2 years in seeking ways to supplement the procedures of the United Nations and other bodies with similar objectives, to the end that the rule of law may replace the rule of force in the affairs of nations.

The attainment of this high goal will not be achieved by any single stroke or by any single government. In fact, because the Soviet Union seems intent on world domination, which is the antithesis of the rule of law, the concept is apt to seem illusory and of no practical importance in today's world.

The point to bear in mind is that there is no other way to travel which provides hope for peace. Despite the discouragements which may arise the United States must take the lead in an effort to make progress along this road. Certainly, in the foreseeable future, if it is necessary to live in a world in which the settlement of international disputes will depend principally on

factors of terror rather than on justice, then we should make it clear that such an uncivilized stalemate is not of our choosing.

Strengthening the International Court of Justice

Following the state of the Union message, and as part of the intensification of effort referred to by the President, both Secretary of State Dulles and Secretary of State Herter supported a proposal in the Senate of the United States to strengthen the International Court of Justice by repealing the so-called Connally amendment.

This Court, as you know, was created by the United Nations in 1945 to decide legal disputes between nations. It sits at The Hague and is composed of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

When established, the Court appeared to hold great promise, but through no fault of its own it has played a minor role in the settlement of international legal disputes. In its 13 years of existence it has decided only 17 contentious cases.

The Court has suffered because some nations have refused to accept the Court's jurisdiction at all and as to many disputes it has no jurisdiction unless the nations agree that it has in the particular case. The blame—some might prefer to use the word responsibility—for this latter condition rests in some degree, at least, on the United States.

The United States accepted the jurisdiction of the International Court in 1946. The history of our declaration of acceptance is significant.

The resolution introduced in the Senate with bipartisan support contained a reservation excluding from the Court's jurisdiction "disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States." Public hearings were conducted on the resolution in this form, and it was unanimously endorsed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Its report³ stated:

The question of what is properly a matter of international law is, in case of dispute, appropriate for decision by the Court itself, since, if it were left to the decision of each individual state, it would be possible to withhold any case from adjudication on the plea that it is a matter of domestic jurisdiction.

² BULLETIN of Jan. 26, 1959, p. 115.

³ S. Doc. 259, 79th Cong., 2d sess.

Nevertheless, on the floor of the Senate the Connally amendment was adopted adding to our reservation the clause "as determined by the United States of America."

Thus, in the declaration of acceptance by the United States⁴ our reservation is that the Court shall not have jurisdiction of:

... disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America *as determined by the United States of America* [emphasis added]; ...

We were the first nation to provide that the jurisdiction of the Court should be determined not by the Court but by us. Following our example seven other nations made similar reservations.

Furthermore, the rule of reciprocity applies so that any nation may invoke the terms of the reservations of any nation with which it is involved in a dispute.

It is plain to see why the existence of this type of reservation has had an impact on the effectiveness of the Court. Imagine the impairment which would result to the court system in the United States if the defendant in a law suit had the right to determine for himself whether his case was within the court's jurisdiction.

The Court's statute explicitly limits its jurisdiction to international legal disputes. By the plain terms of the grant, it has no jurisdiction over domestic matters. So the "as determined by the United States of America" clause adds up, in the eyes of other nations at least, to a vote of no confidence that the Court will limit the cases it hears to those within its jurisdiction.

There are those who are concerned that the Court might exceed its jurisdiction. It is argued that our sovereignty might thus be impaired. As a practical matter the argument as to possible loss of sovereignty is not persuasive.

The International Court of Justice, in the final analysis, depends largely on world opinion for the enforcement of its decisions—in fact for the participation of the nations. It has carefully stayed within the limits of its jurisdiction as provided by its basic statute. There is no reason to believe that the Court would invade areas properly reserved to domestic jurisdiction.

⁴ For text of the declaration, see BULLETIN of Sept. 8, 1946, p. 452.

In July of this year, France, surely as sensitive as we are in matters of sovereignty, withdrew her reservation containing the equivalent of the Connally amendment.

Thus, today, six NATO nations have not even deemed it necessary to make any express reservation with respect to domestic disputes. Three others—Canada, Great Britain, and now France—have done nothing more than make explicit the exclusion of domestic questions from the Court's jurisdiction. Hence, of the 10 NATO nations which have accepted the Court's jurisdiction, the United States is the only one which denies to the Court the right to determine its own jurisdiction.

For more than 50 years our statesmen have advocated an impartial international court to decide disputes between nations. In 1907 Secretary of State Elihu Root, in his instructions to our delegates at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, said we should develop a permanent tribunal composed of judges who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods.

In 1925 President Coolidge, in his inaugural address, advocated the "establishment of a tribunal for the administration of even-handed justice between nation and nation." As he put it, "The weight of our enormous influence must be cast upon the side of a reign not of force, but of law and trial, not by battle, but by reason."

Every President since World War I has advocated the submission of international legal disputes to a judicial tribunal.

A half century of debate has resulted in little progress. It must be obvious to everyone that action in this field is long overdue. That is why our profession should urge the Senate of the United States to act at the earliest possible time on this important matter of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Question of International Agreements

Finally, let me turn for a moment to the question of international agreements. The nations of the world today are in almost constant discussion and negotiation at the conference table. The purpose of the meetings is to arrive at agreements for the settlement of critical world problems.

From the standpoint of a lawyer it is discouraging to see how often in important international

agreements no provision is made for settling disputes which may arise about the interpretation of the agreement.

And an agreement—as every lawyer knows—may solve a lot of problems or may cause a lot of problems. It depends on how well the agreement is drafted and on the frame of mind of the parties to it. Lawyers know, too, that it is not possible to draft an agreement to eliminate all possible future differences as to its meaning which might arise. For that reason, even after exercising all possible care in drafting agreements, we know there must be a court—or at least some method agreed upon by the parties—to resolve disputes which may arise as to the interpretation of agreements.

The same principle, of course, applies to nations. For when two or more nations make an agreement, notwithstanding every effort to make the agreement as clear as possible, they know that disputes about the interpretation of it may arise. If no provision is made for disposition of these disputes, each nation will naturally insist on interpreting the agreement for itself. Thus, rather than resolving differences, the agreement may give rise to new tensions and recriminations.

Last April the Vice President in a significant address⁵ urged that the United States take the initiative in future agreements to secure the inclusion of provisions to the effect

... (1) that disputes which may arise as to the interpretation of the agreement should be submitted to the International Court of Justice at The Hague; and (2) that the nations signing the agreement should be bound by the decision of the Court in such cases.

Certainly this basic idea deserves our support. A well-understood policy among nations to refer disputes with respect to the interpretation of treaties and other international agreements to the International Court of Justice, or some other impartial tribunal, would be a great step forward on the road to a rule of law among nations. Knowing that an impartial tribunal would resolve any dispute as to meaning would strengthen the force of the agreement and cause less controversy about it.

The fact that we may not be successful in

securing agreement to such a clause in all cases does not mean that we should fail to try. The fact that the Soviets, for example, might not agree to such a policy is no ground for not advocating it. The more often the Soviets oppose reasonable methods to solve world tensions the more the nations of the world will come to recognize the significance of the Soviet policy of world domination.

For the reasons I have indicated I hope that the American Bar Association will continue to give its vigorous support to the rule of law in the resolution of international disputes.

No one need point out that because of the present Soviet policy this seems less like a goal than a mirage. Nevertheless, we must believe in it and we must believe it is possible to attain. More than that, we must make some progress along this road.

Our Nation has no goal of world conquest, no intention of infringing the liberties of any people, and no desire other than to deal justly with the other nations of the earth. But there are persons in the world who are skeptical about this. Thus I believe that the members of our profession should make clear beyond any doubt that the United States has but this single goal—that the family of nations may live together in peace under law.

Mr. Bush To Be Member of Board of Export-Import Bank

The Senate on August 28 confirmed James Smith Bush to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

Andrew W. Anderson Named Member of Halibut Commission

The White House announced on August 26 that President Eisenhower had on that day appointed Andrew W. Anderson, Assistant Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, to be a member of the International Pacific Halibut Commission, vice Seton H. Thompson, resigned.

⁵ *Ibid.*, May 4, 1959, p. 622.

Names and Places in Latin America

by G. Etzel Pearcy

The term "Latin America" conveniently serves to designate all lands "south of the border."¹ It implies a territory extending some 6,000 miles from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, at the southern tip of Tierra del Fuego. This vast geographical vista encompasses a highly diversified complex of landscapes and seascapes ranging from tropical isles to a broad continent. The Caribbean, along with the Gulf of Mexico, penetrates the land mass of the Americas, giving to the New World a truly mediterranean sea as complex in physical contours as the one wedged between Eurasia and Africa. Furthermore, this already heterogeneous region is crisscrossed by administrative lines denoting more than a score of different sovereignties and abounds with irksome problems in geographic identity.

Blocking off segments of the earth and appropriately labeling them has not as yet attained the status of a precise science. Each specific location and each natural feature has its own name, about which there are generally no major questions. Tobago and Aconcagua, for example, refer to definite places even though one might not know exactly what and where they are. Confusion and inconsistencies tend to develop when an effort is made to adopt regional names for a series of places, especially those extending beyond

● *Mr. Pearcy is the Geographer of the Department of State. This is the second in a series of articles which he is writing for the Bulletin on the nomenclature of geographic regions. For his article on the Middle East, see Bulletin of March 23, 1959, p. 407.*

the limits of a single country or a single island or group of closely associated islands. These generalizations are particularly troublesome throughout the lands to our south.

Even the term "Latin America" itself is not completely logical. The areas that were developed and are controlled by the British and Dutch, such as Jamaica, Grenada, Surinam, and St. Eustatius, are hardly to be construed as "Latin." French possessions, although acceptable as Latin lands, depart markedly from those of the Spanish and Portuguese in historical development. In addition, there are certain areas in Latin America—Mexico, for instance—where the Indian heritage is a source of pride. Conversely, if "Latin America" is used to include those lands first discovered by and put under the surveillance of the Spanish and Portuguese, what of Florida and the area now comprising southern California, which are both so rich in Hispanic tradition? But we usually bypass such scrutiny of definition and accept "Latin America" as also taking in areas of non-Latin association and sovereignty.

A galaxy of regional terms laces together the integral parts of tropical and south-temperate America. But lack of sharp delineation from region to region and, at times, duplication and vague overlapping of one area with another bring about disconcerting irregularities. Consider Puerto Rico, an island to the south and east of the continental United States, which confronts us not only with legislative enigmas but with nomenclature problems as well. Even though it is but one place in Latin America, we can correctly say

¹The term "Hispanic America" is synonymous with Latin America. Within the area itself there are those who prefer the term "Ibero-America."

that Puerto Rico lies in (1) the Greater Antilles, (2) the West Indies, (3) the Caribbean islands, (4) Caribbean America, and (5) Middle America. Not uncommonly the island is also described, at least by implication, as being a part of South America, though this concept even in its broadest aspect cannot be supported. Geographically, by virtue of geological structure, Puerto Rico is a part of North America, though admittedly not a continental part. Politically, the island is also oriented with North America since Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States.

Caribbean America

The Caribbean Sea lends its name to numerous land areas in it, rimming it, and generally adjacent to it. Caribbean America, according to almost any authority on the subject, includes Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. Beyond this generally accepted definition of the area, the South American Republics of Colombia and Venezuela may logically be included. Certainly they touch upon the shores of the Caribbean for considerable distances, but at the same time they are integral parts of South America whereas the other units of Caribbean America are not. Here, then, the reasoning behind the selection of a broad regional term begins to break down, a cleavage appearing between the administrative and the geographic. For the sake of convenience the three Guianas may also be included in Caribbean America, though such practice deviates from all geographic logic.

“Middle America,” another term for the same general region, competes with “Caribbean America” for acceptance. Both terms include Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies; either one may or may not bring Venezuela and Colombia into its orbit. Weighing one term against another in a literal interpretation, “Middle America” appears to entail fewer inconsistencies than does “Caribbean America.” For example, although Mexico is unquestionably included in any concept of a “middle part of America,” its inclusion in “Caribbean America” is somewhat tenuous, since the only part of the country touching the Caribbean is the eastern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, and the Mexican city of Tijuana, in Lower California near San Diego, is a full 2,000 miles from the closest point on the Caribbean.

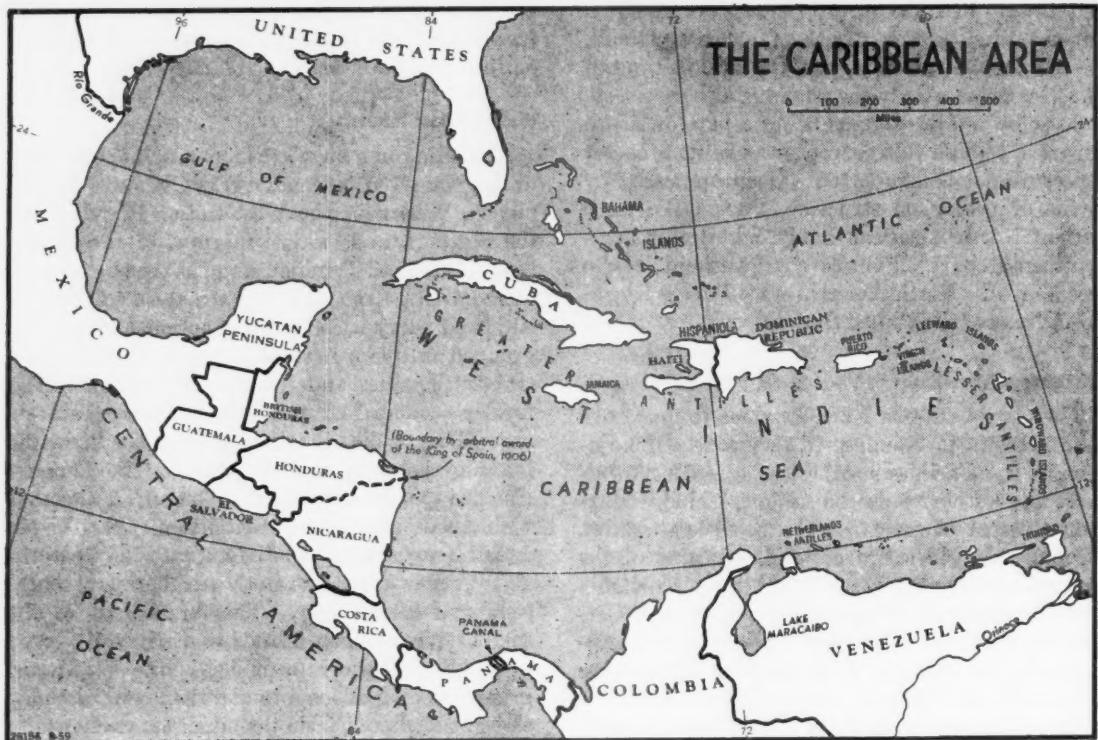
Further south, El Salvador in Central America faces the Pacific Ocean with not even a back door on the Caribbean Sea.

West Indian Islands

Stretching in a huge arc from a point southwest of Key West to the mouth of the Orinoco River in eastern Venezuela, the West Indian islands form the northern and eastern margins of the Caribbean. Cuba and Trinidad stand as the two termini of the archipelago, and between them lie islands, isles, and rocky islets by the thousands. They are grouped into two natural physical divisions, the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles.² The former is comprised of the four major islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico; the latter of some 22 smaller islands (St. Thomas, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Barbados, etc.), together with their innumerable satellites. The Lesser Antilles are further subdivided into the Leeward and Windward Islands, in the northern and southern parts respectively. This breakdown of the smaller West Indian islands was originally based upon climatological phenomena: the Windward group as being exposed to and the Leeward group as being sheltered from the northeast trade winds. As applied, however, the terms are far from fitting, for all of the islands are in the very teeth of the trade winds. One finds varying combinations of islands making up the two groups, though Dominica appears to be most frequently listed as the southernmost of the Leeward Islands and Martinique stands first as the most northerly of the Windward Islands. Both terms were adopted by the British to designate colonies made up of island groups. The result has been confusing in some cases since islands of other sovereignties scattered through the Lesser Antilles—especially French and Dutch—prevent the geographical alignment from being consistent with the political.

To the north of Cuba and roughly parallel to its east-west axis the chain of the Bahamas makes up a distinctive subgroup. The Bahamas lie in the Atlantic Ocean rather than the Caribbean Sea, but they are generally conceded to be a part of the West Indies. Thus, by direct association with the

² The term “Antilles” comes from “Antilla,” or “An-thelia,” names dating from the Middle Ages. They were used to designate an imaginary land in the then unknown west—a region away from the sunrise.



West Indian chain because of geographical position, they can be included in Caribbean America but may not properly be termed as Caribbean islands. Conversely, Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire—Dutch islands off the coast of Venezuela not far from the Paraguana Peninsula—are truly Caribbean islands but do not form part of the West Indian chain except by indirect association.

Remote from the actual waters of the Caribbean Sea, the islands of Bermuda are never considered geographically as part of the West Indies. Nonetheless, trade practices, such as the establishment of tariffs, are common to the British colonies in the Caribbean and to Bermuda. As a result the latter is often found listed along with the Bahamas and other British islands in the Caribbean area.

Some Nomenclature Problems in the Caribbean

Several individual islands or groups of islands present their own nomenclature problems. The Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic

share the island of Hispaniola, which also sometimes is called the Island of Haiti. Earlier the same island was known as Santo Domingo, identical to the former name of the Dominican Republic.

"The Virgin Islands" as a term is applicable to either the American or the British group, or both. The former is officially known as the Virgin Islands of the United States and the latter identified as the British Virgin Islands, but having these longer appellations does not necessarily prevent confusion in identity. Rum from the British Virgin Islands, transshipped in the Virgin Islands of the United States and sent to the United States along with local rum creates an exporting problem that is puzzling to customs officials.

In the Caribbean area, as elsewhere in the world, the well-known name of a small island is often substituted for the less well-known name of its principal city. Thus, if one is bound for Fort-de-France his plane reservation reads "Martinique." Likewise, our Foreign Service posts in the cities of New Providence and Bridgetown ap-

pear in the *Foreign Service List* as Nassau and Barbados.

Within the last 2 or 3 years the sequence of political events in the Caribbean area has shifted the emphasis on certain regional names. Some terms have been brought to the fore while others have suffered from change or abandonment. In 1957 the Netherlands altered the status of the Dutch West Indies from a colony to that of an integral part of the mother country and renamed it the Netherlands Antilles. "The Antilles," a perfectly sound geographic name, had been falling into disuse, but the Dutch action has served to revitalize it. Oddly enough, as implied earlier, Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire, three principal islands of what is now the Netherlands Antilles, do not belong in the main Antillean chain.

The British have also juggled political terms among their Caribbean possessions. In 1958, 10 insular colonies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher Nevis and Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago) were grouped into a federation (small "f") and officially named The West Indies (capital "T"). Thus, a political entity has been named after a geographic region with which it is far from being coextensive. At the same time, the British stopped using "Leeward Islands" and "Windward Islands" as terms to designate dependent areas, detracting from the importance of these names though not necessarily preventing their use for strictly geographic designations or in a historical sense.

Composition of Central America

By its physical relation to lands on the north, Central America stands as an integral part of the North American Continent. At times Central America is spoken of as a unit along with North and South America, in which case it could be implied—though wrongly—that it was a continent in its own right. The political composition of Central America consists of six Republics (Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama) and one colony (British Honduras). The Canal Zone divides Panama in connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic. By some the Republic of Panama is excluded from Central

* Saint Christopher Nevis and Anguilla together make up a single colony. Note that no punctuation is used.

America, though not necessarily by virtue of belonging to continental South America. Despite similarity of the two terms, "Central America" is not commonly confused with "Middle America" though each represents an intermediate part of the Americas in any north-south breakdown of regions.⁴

South America

The land mass making up South America is identified as a continent and named without much challenge. Nonetheless, there are those who claim the two Americas to be a single continent because they are linked one to the other by land. By virtue of its geographic position, the Panama-Colombia border is commonly recognized as being the intercontinental boundary despite the historical connection between the two countries in question. For example, Panamanians still uniquely regard themselves as South Americans rather than Central Americans. The Isthmus of Panama is at times cited as the division between North and South America, with the result that the Panama Canal could conceivably be considered as the intercontinental dividing line.

Although not part of the continent geographically, a few fringing and even distant islands off the coast are accepted as part of South America. Included are the Falkland and Galapagos groups, the latter separated from Ecuador—its sovereign homeland—by 600 miles of water. Immediately north of eastern Venezuela the islands of Trinidad and Tobago are geologic fragments of South America. At the same time, however, they are said to be part of the West Indian chain, adding another inconsistency to the Caribbean complex.

Geographic Trademarks

On the continent of South America regional terminology takes on a completely different character. Here one finds broad expanses of land rather than combinations of islands, isles, peninsulas, isthmuses, and fringing continental shores making up geographic regions. Such regions consist of vaguely delineated areas, over which some

* A different concept of "central" and "middle" exists in Europe. Central Germany traditionally lies between the eastern and western parts of the country while Middle Germany cuts east and west between northern and southern Germany.

physical feature or series of features commonly prevails. Several regions—the Chaco, Pampa, Campos, Llanos, Andes (or Andean highlands), Altiplano, Yungas, and Patagonia—are sufficiently distinctive to be widely recognized beyond the confines of their immediate environment.

The Chaco, which covers adjacent parts of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay, is a poorly drained bush country with seemingly insurmountable physical hazards for those who would conquer it. The Pampa is the monotonously flat but luxuriant grasslands of eastern Argentina which support the country's beef industry. The Campos are the broad savanna grasslands of interior Brazil, which offer some potential for the future development of that country on its pioneer fringe. Counterpart of the Campos, but north of the equator in the Orinoco Basin of Venezuela, are the Llanos, where the cattle industry struggles against such fearful odds as drought, coarse

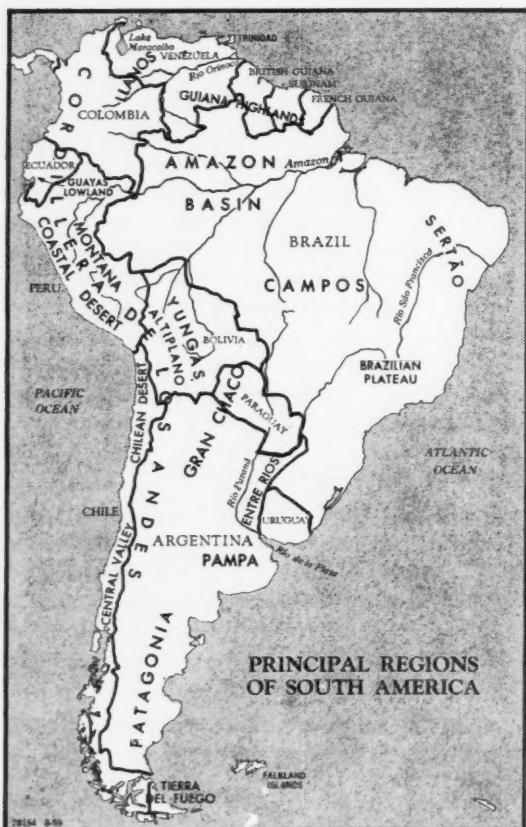
grasses, insects, and disease. The Andes comprise the world's second loftiest mountain system after the Himalayas, while the Altiplano is the intermontane part of the high Andes in Bolivia between rugged eastern and western ranges. The luxuriant eastern slopes of the Andes in Bolivia, the Yungas, resemble a huge tropical garden patch. Patagonia, mostly in Argentina but spilling over into southern Chile, is the barren tableland comprising much of the narrow southern extremity of the South American Continent.

These settings are reflected in economic reports from Foreign Service posts, as well as in motion picture melodramas and bestsellers. Physical characteristics which identify such regions serve, in a manner of speaking, as geographic trademarks and are usually associated with the areas in question.

In a slightly different vein, some terms designate blocs of countries in South America. The "ABC countries" of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile dominated the political climate of the continent for a long time but no longer retain such a degree of monopoly in Latin American affairs. In a more diminutive sense the same three letters may refer to Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, the Dutch islands off the Venezuelan coast. Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay together make up the countries of the Rio de la Plata (River Plate), united geographically by one great drainage system. Countries traversed by the colossal South American Cordillera are collectively known as the Andean Republics, stretching from Chile to Venezuela through Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Exclusive of Venezuela, the same area comprises the West Coast countries of South America, although Bolivia is removed from the Pacific Ocean by 80 miles. While Argentina includes a considerable extent of Andean highlands, it is not considered one of the Andean Republics.

Many regions in South America take their names from conventional generic terms that may be used in combination with political or geographical names. Examples are the Central Valley of Chile, the Guiana Highlands, the Brazilian Plateau, the Cordillera Central (also Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Oriental) in Colombia, the Maracaibo Basin in Venezuela, and the Guayas Lowland of Ecuador.

To some extent Mexico also employs regional



terminology to characterize continental expanses of land. The Central Plateau—also known as the Mexican Plateau—with its heavy population is the heart of the country. In all directions from this node extend regions that have unique characteristics and give variety to the Mexican landscape and economy. There are the huge Yucatan Peninsula to the east, in part separating the Caribbean Sea from the Gulf of Mexico; the Sierra Madre Occidental and the Sierra Madre Oriental, forming the outer zones of the Cordillera to the north; and the more tropical Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Valley of Chiapas.

Language Differences

Language differences do not in general complicate American use of place names in Latin America. Without exception Spanish and Portuguese terms for the more important places and regions have become anglicized or have been accepted in the English language. Less important names commonly retain their local spellings and do not vary from Spanish to English usage. The same is true in reverse—the Spanish have a translation for an important region such as the Rocky Mountains (*Montañas Rocosas*) but not for local places within the United States. For example, Carson City appears on a Spanish map of Nevada as Carson City, not as *Ciudad Carson*. Further, there are striking similarities between Spanish and English in geographic nomenclature, such as translations of Greater Antilles for *Grandes Antillas*, Caribbean Sea for *Mar Caribe*, and Andes for *Los Andes* or *Cordillera de los Andes*. The most common generic terms for geographic features are normally recognizable from Spanish to English; no one would question the *Rio de la Plata* as being anything other than the Plata River (or River Plate).

The problem of accents remains annoying—whether or not to use them in English text for Spanish and Portuguese names. Actually, names such as Bogotá, São Paulo, and San Martín are incorrect when they are spelled without accents. But in many instances these names in English context, especially in newspapers, have the accents omitted.

To a lesser extent English, French, and Dutch names have become established in Latin American terminology: Kingston, St. George's, Pointe-

à-Pitre, Les Cayes, Willemstad, and Oranjestad. Frederiksted and Christiansted on St. Croix are also reminiscent of the former Danish sovereignty of the American Virgin Islands. As is true in the United States, numerous Indian names remain in Latin America as a heritage from previous civilizations. Whereas the United States has Massachusetts and Wapsipinicon, Mexico has Alzcapolzalco, Guatemala has Chichicastenango, and Peru has Iquitos.

Irregularities in nomenclature between English and other tongues are likely to emerge at any place, but one is mildly surprised to find them in the capitals of Mexico and Guatemala. In the United States we customarily speak of Mexico City and Guatemala City. In the two countries themselves, however, the word "city" is never included in the name. If a Mexican goes to his capital it is always "*a México*" and never "*a Ciudad México*." However, numerous places in Latin America incorporate the Spanish word for "city," for example, Ciudad Juarez, Ciudad Obregón, Ciudad Trujillo, and Ciudad Bolívar.

State Department Terminology

Identification of Offices in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs (ARA) in the Department of State reflects a careful selection of geographic regional terms—three drawing on directions or location, and one on the name of a water body:

Office of Caribbean and Mexican Affairs (CMA);
Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs (OAP);
Office of East Coast Affairs (EST);
Office of West Coast Affairs (WST).

The Bureau, however, must also concern itself with suprastate matters involving the use of broad regional terminology: American states, Pan American, inter-American.

In 1948 the Organization of American States replaced the Pan American Union, though the latter remains the secretariat for the overall structure. Some other units of the OAS, such as the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), also use the older and more established term. Within the OAS the term "inter-American" has recently come to the fore, and one finds the Inter-American Conference as

the supreme organ of the Organization, as well as various Inter-American Councils. The same term has also found its way into more mundane affairs; in Central America the Pan American Highway is known as the Inter-American Highway.

Finally, the word "America" itself, along with its derivations, at times proves to be an impasse. "America" and "the Americas" are the broadest of all regional designations within the Western Hemisphere, for they include both New World continents and their associated islands. But, loosely speaking, "American" is understood by inhabitants of the United States to designate their own country exclusively. In the United

States an "American" usually means a citizen who lives somewhere between the Rio Grande and the 49th parallel—or even Point Barrow. But in Europe a man from Buenos Aires is just as much an American as one from San Francisco.

A study of the geographic terms used to describe places, natural features, and regional groupings in Latin America reveals many an interesting historical note and a few confusing inconsistencies. Thus it is well to accept the inevitable conclusion that some terms yield to more than one reasonable explanation, depending usually upon how limited or how broad their application may be.

THE CONGRESS

Conclusions Concerning the Mutual Security Program

LETTERS TRANSMITTING FINAL REPORT OF DRAPER COMMITTEE

Following is a letter from President Eisenhower to Vice President Nixon transmitting the final report of the President's Committee To Study the United States Military Assistance Program, together with the Committee's letter of transmittal.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MR. NIXON¹

White House press release dated August 20

AUGUST 20, 1959

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the Final Report of the President's Committee to Study the United States Military Assistance Program, with the several studies which are Annexes thereto.²

¹ An identical letter, with a copy of the report, was sent to Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

² Copies of the report are available from the President's Committee To Study the United States Military Assistance Program, 708 Jackson Place, Washington 25, D.C.

Together with the Committee's three earlier Reports, of March 17,³ June 3⁴ and July 13,⁵ which I have previously sent to the Congress, this Report and the annexed studies provide us with an extremely valuable analysis of the Mutual Security Program.

Over a period of nine months, this group of eminent citizens has made the completely independent, objective, and non-partisan analysis for which I asked in appointing the Committee. This penetrating examination will, I believe, furnish invaluable guidelines, both to the Congress and the Executive Branch, for these programs which are of such critical importance to the defense and foreign policy of the United States.

The members of the Committee have given many months of careful study to these problems

³ For text, see BULLETIN of June 1, 1959, p. 796.

⁴ For the Committee's letter transmitting the second interim report (H. Doc. 186, 86th Cong., 1st sess.), see *ibid.*, July 13, 1959, p. 47.

⁵ For the Committee's letter transmitting the third interim report, see *ibid.*, Aug. 10, 1959, p. 208.

and have made a collective personal appraisal, based on their own experience in activities closely related to the program and on recent visits to the areas receiving assistance.

I call your special attention to the comments of the Committee concerning the dangerously low level of appropriations authorized for the Military Assistance Program for fiscal 1960. I agree with their analysis, and, as indicated in my letter to you of April 29,⁶ this fall I shall review the effect on the program of the final Congressional enactment for fiscal 1960. Following that review, I will make appropriate recommendations to the Congress.

The basic concepts of the Committee's plan for reorganizing the administration of the Military Assistance Program, embodied in its second Interim Report, were approved by me, and I am gratified that the Congress has already taken legislative measures toward putting some of these recommendations into effect. Work is under way on implementing by executive action other recommendations of this Report.

The present Report, like the Third Report which dealt with economic assistance and its administration, covers fields so extensive as to require correspondingly extended consideration. I have submitted copies of this Report to the Executive Agencies concerned, and shall later communicate with the Congress concerning recommendations requiring legislation which are embodied in both the Third and Final Reports.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AUGUST 17, 1959.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee has completed the mission which you assigned to us on November 24, 1958, and we now submit our Final Report.

Our Preliminary Conclusions were submitted on March 17; our second Interim Report on June 3, "The Organization and Administration of the Military Assistance Program"; and our third Interim Report on July 13, "Economic Assistance Program and Administration." This Final Report responds to the remainder of your in-

⁶ *Ibid.*, June 1, 1959, p. 796.

structions. As in the case of our other reports, it represents our unanimous conclusions.

In our March 17 report, we expressed the view that the Mutual Security Program is a sound concept and an essential tool of our foreign and strategic policies. We made specific recommendations for the amount of funds required for both military and economic assistance. In our Final Report, we again emphasize the importance of these conclusions and recommendations.

We have noted many criticisms of the administration of the Mutual Security Program. While constructive criticisms are valuable, many current criticisms are not justified and their wide publication presents a serious handicap to necessary public understanding and acceptance of the program. We therefore stress the need for a new and intensive effort to inform the American public of the problems and achievements of mutual security and its vital importance to the security of the United States.

We are convinced that a substantial contributing cause underlying many of the present difficulties is the wide dispersion of authority throughout the Government for the administration of these programs. We are also convinced that little improvement can be expected without major changes in administration as we have recommended.

We are encouraged by the prompt action which you and the Congress have taken to include the Military Assistance Program in the defense budget and to give it continuing authorization for more than one year. We also hope that appropriate action will be taken promptly, both in the Executive and Legislative branches, to put into effect the Committee's other administrative and policy recommendations for the military and economic assistance programs.

In our March 17 report, we recommended that four hundred million dollars more than you had requested for Fiscal Year 1960 be made available for military assistance to avoid the drastic decline in worldwide deliveries of weapons and equipment to our allies that would otherwise take place.

In the light of our further studies, subsequent to our report of March 17, we are convinced that the increased level of funds we then recommended is the minimum required. As pointed out in our Final Report, annual military assistance deliveries, utilized to build strength where it was needed most, has in recent years averaged about \$2.5 billion. The military forces which we have helped build cannot be sustained except on a solid foundation of annual support of this order of magnitude. If we do not commit ourselves to, and follow through with, an adequate annual support level, the forces which every responsible national and free world estimate shows to be required will not exist. In fact, the recent progress toward meeting necessary levels of military strength will turn into a decline.

There is a basic foundation of strength which must be maintained to provide that climate of confidence required for success in our efforts. We believe our support for this foundation program has now become inadequate. Two

billion dollars per year, for Fiscal Year 1960 and for a number of years to come, is the lowest level that should be used in our projections.

We believe that the much lower amount which is likely to be appropriated for Fiscal Year 1960 involves a serious security danger for the United States and for the free world.

A continuance of current trends toward reduction in appropriations for the Military Assistance Program will inevitably result in a major deterioration of military strength in forward areas, and a clearly apparent withdrawal of effective support from many of our allies. This may well require basic changes in our present military strategy and our alliance system.

Aside from our concern over these reductions, we wish to stress the vital importance of continuing to maintain an adequate level of military assistance to less developed countries which are "under the gun" of communism. Although their military requirements differ from those involved in NATO, they are nevertheless of very high priority to our security.

We have considered the gravity of the communist threat in all of its aspects—political, economic, military and subversive. We have taken cognizance of the obvious emphasis that the communists place on their expanding global offensive. This directly affects the present and future form and dollar amounts of our Mutual Security Program, and the necessity for greatly improved effectiveness in its administration and implementation.

The international objectives of the communists, which their leaders have repeatedly stated, are being coupled with their related and rapidly expanding domestic and international economic activity. The Soviet Union is making a military expenditure comparable to that of the United States. Also, they are maintaining a higher rate of growth both in industrial production, particularly evident in direct military supporting industries, and in advancing the state of their technology and technical education. Their objective of equaling and exceeding the United States in selected areas of their own choosing has provided an unusual psychological stimulation to their people which we must more than match by dedication to our own cause.

These trends in the communist world cannot be ignored. They suggest the need for real concern about our present and prospective rates of progress in the vital aspects of our national life—such as economic growth, level of scientific technology and education, military preparedness and national purpose and morale—which will determine our future ability to compete with communist states. A continuance of current trends in this country, in the light of those evident in the communist states, could result in an even greater and long range threat to our security.

All this represents a strong challenge to the free world and particularly to the United States. It poses more than a military or industrial challenge, and it requires more than a military or industrial answer to meet it. It requires a positive individual and national dedication, greater emphasis on hard constructive work and thought,

less rather than more emphasis on leisure, more rather than less application to our tasks.

The challenge also warrants an equivalent effort by our economically advanced allies. Their growing political and economic strength warrants their assuming an increasing portion of their defense burdens and an expanding role in promoting the economic development of the less developed countries.

Finally, the challenge points to the need for greater unity of purpose, for a more dynamic effort, for combining and exchanging among all the free world the benefit of the skills and energies of those that compose it. In such a combination and use of these skills and energies, we believe the required new dynamism can be found.

In conclusion, we deeply appreciate the privilege of serving on your Committee, and the unfailing cooperation which you and so many others have given us in our work. We also wish to express our gratitude to each member of our staff and to our advisors and consultants, all of whom have served with such dedication.

Respectfully submitted,

DILLON ANDERSON
JOSEPH M. DODGE
ALFRED M. GRUENTHER
MARX LEVA
JOHN J. McCLOY
GEORGE McGHEE
JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
ARTHUR W. RADFORD
JAMES E. WEBB
WILLIAM H. DRAPER, Jr.,
Chairman

THE PRESIDENT
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

Advisory Council Recommends Action on Development Association

On August 14 Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on behalf of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems a Report on the Proposed International Development Association prepared pursuant to Senate Resolution 264, 85th Congress, 2d session.¹ Following are three excerpts from the report: the conclusions; a letter from Secretary Anderson to Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and an attachment to Mr. Anderson's letter outlining the U.S. proposals.

¹ For full text of the report, see S. Doc. 45, 86th Cong., 1st sess.

CONCLUSIONS OF REPORT

The National Advisory Council has carefully considered the proposal to establish an International Development Association, and believes that such an institution is both feasible and desirable. By making development resources available from a multilateral organization on terms not hitherto offered by any such institution, the nations already joined in cooperative effort in the International Bank can significantly broaden the operations of the Bank and extend the usefulness of its funds.

There appears to be a sufficient measure of agreement among the nations as to the desirability of an International Development Association to warrant placing the subject on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the Governors of the Bank. It is hoped that as a result of the resolution which the United States Governor intends to offer, the Governors will assign to the Executive Directors of the Bank the task of drawing up satisfactory articles of agreement for the new institution. When such articles are submitted to governments for action, the Council will expect to submit a final report on IDA, and will recommend that the President request legislation authorizing the United States to accept membership.

It is the Council's considered judgment that United States membership in such an institution could contribute significantly toward a solution of some of the urgent problems of underdeveloped areas. An International Development Association would also provide an opportunity for other industrial countries to take a more active role in financing the economic development of underdeveloped areas. For these reasons, the Council believes that it would be in the interest of the United States, and of the Free World in general, to proceed with efforts to establish an International Development Association along the lines set forth in this report.

MR. ANDERSON'S LETTER TO MR. BLACK

JULY 31, 1959

MY DEAR MR. BLACK: At the opening joint session of the 1958 annual meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund at New

Delhi, I called attention to the fact that the United States was studying a proposal to establish an International Development Association as an affiliate of the International Bank.² President Eisenhower had earlier asked me to ascertain the attitudes of member governments toward the proposal, and, if the creation of an International Development Association appeared feasible, to initiate negotiations to that end.

The New Delhi meeting offered an opportunity for fruitful contacts among the Governors of the Bank, and the preliminary responses to the International Development Association proposal voiced there were encouraging. Since last October, we in the United States Government have been engaged in further study of the International Development Association in an attempt to formulate a more specific project. We have had subsequent discussions with other members of the Bank, and many members have shown a favorable attitude toward the concept of an International Development Association. We are continuing our discussions with other Bank members.

You will recall that as a basis for these discussions the United States Executive Director of the Bank recently circulated to all the other Directors an informal paper giving the major outlines of an International Development Association as we presently visualize it. We realized that in many cases a Director would be in a position to give only his personal views, and would not have the considered views of the government or governments he represents. Nevertheless, the reactions of Directors to this informal paper were useful and illuminating, and we have kept these in mind in drawing up the memorandum which I have attached to this letter.

We have been much impressed, as I am sure you also have been, with the role played by the Executive Board of the Bank in bringing to fruition several complex proposals in the recent past. The International Finance Corporation, for example, came into being after a proposal was formulated in the Board of Executive Directors and submitted to the member governments for approval. Just last year, the Executive Directors were charged with the task of submitting an appropriate proposal for increasing the Bank's resources. This task was successfully discharged, and governments

² BULLETIN of Nov. 17, 1958, p. 793.

are now acting on the resolutions drafted in the Executive Board. I believe the Executive Directors, in the case of the International Development Association, can again perform the invaluable function of taking the basic outline of an idea and fashioning it into a specific proposal. I am convinced that there exists a sufficiently broad base of support for an International Development Association among the member governments that a plan carefully worked out by the Executive Directors would meet with widespread acceptance.

It is my hope that this year's meeting of the Governors will be the occasion for taking definite steps looking toward the establishment of an International Development Association along the lines of the attached paper. As Governor for the United States, I am planning to place before the Board of Governors in September a resolution calling upon the Executive Directors to study carefully the question of establishing an International Development Association and, if feasible, to formulate articles of agreement for appropriate submission to the member governments. I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would place the subject of the International Development Association on the agenda for the September meeting. The formal text of a resolution will be transmitted to the Bank by the United States at the proper time.

If the Executive Directors make their recommendations within a reasonable time and if these recommendations are expeditiously presented to member governments, the matter could be acted upon formally by member governments early in 1960. In the case of the United States, this would mean that the Congress would consider the International Development Association during the 1960 session.

I am certain you will agree with me that the question of establishing an International Development Association is a matter of the first importance, and that the assent of the Governors at the annual meeting to a resolution calling for a study and recommendations by the Executive Directors would be a significant step toward the desired goal. It is my hope that between now and September the idea will receive earnest consideration within the member governments, and that the Governors will be in a position to support the United States resolution when it is offered. In this con-

nection, I request that you forward a copy of this letter to each of the Governors, together with any comments you might consider appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT B. ANDERSON

*Governor for the United States
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development*

Honorable EUGENE R. BLACK
*President, International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington 25, D.C.*

Attachment:

*Guidelines for Use in IBRD Executive Directors' Study of a
Proposed International Development Association*

GUIDELINES FOR IBRD STUDY

GUIDELINES FOR USE IN IBRD EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' STUDY OF A PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

To facilitate the consideration of the IDA by the Executive Directors, the United States submits herein certain guidelines which it hopes will form the basic framework of the proposed organization.

1. Purpose. The purpose of the International Development Association would be to promote, by financing sound projects of high priority, the economic development of less-developed member countries whose needs cannot be adequately met under International Bank lending programs.

2. Structure. IDA should be a close affiliate of the IBRD; membership in IDA would be open to all members of the IBRD. IDA should be a separate financial entity, but should be manned by IBRD personnel.

3. Voting. Voting should be on a weighted basis, according to capital subscribed.

4. Size. The authorized capital of IDA should be \$1 billion. Members would pay in 50 percent of their subscriptions initially, and the remainder in equal installments over five years.

5. U.S. Subscription. The United States subscription would be proportional to the U.S. subscription in the International Bank, taking into account the proposed increases in the IBRD. This would amount to about \$320 million.

6. Replenishment. At 5-year intervals the governors of IDA should consider the desirability of increasing the capital of the institution. Any increase would require approval of three-fourths of the total voting power. Each member would have the right, although not the obligation, to subscribe to a portion of the increase in accordance with its proportion of the initial capital. The Board of Governors could also, by three-fourths vote, approve an increase in capital at any other time, provided prior capital obligations of members have been substantially discharged.

7. Currency Subscribed. Members would make their subscriptions in part in gold or fully convertible currencies, and in part in their own national currencies. Each payment made under the installment arrangements mentioned in Paragraph 4 would consist in part of gold or fully convertible currencies, and in part of national currencies, in the proportions set forth in paragraph 8. The basis on which each part of a member's subscription may be used by IDA is also outlined in paragraph 8.

8. Use of Currencies Subscribed. Twenty percent of each payment by each member should be in gold or in fully convertible currencies which would be freely disposable by IDA. The remaining 80 percent should be in national currencies and should be usable at a minimum for procurement of nationally-produced goods and services for use in connection with IDA-financed development projects within the country concerned, or for procurement of nationally-produced goods and services for export and use elsewhere in connection with IDA-financed projects. In no event would IDA engage in financing trade in commodities not related to IDA-financed development projects.

In addition to the basic minimum usability of the 80 percent of subscriptions paid in national currency, there should be provision in regard to this 80 percent for:

(a) The convertibility of 30 percent as required by IDA. The obligation to make this portion of its national currency convertible on demand should extend to all members except those to whom IDA granted a suspension of the obligation. This suspension would not be given to any of the industrialized countries, and countries receiving suspensions should not have an aggregate of more than about a quarter of total subscriptions.

(b) The convertibility of the remaining 50 percent of subscriptions paid in national currency by the industrialized countries if and when all of the industrialized countries agree to such a move. The United States would make this portion of its subscription available on a fully convertible basis so long as the other industrial countries do the same.

Under these arrangements, the IDA would have the responsibility for taking account of the economic position of a less-developed country in using such a country's currency, from whatever source acquired. An operating principle of IDA would be that IDA would maintain reasonably uniform rates of usage among the subscriptions in national currencies which become convertible as provided in (a) or (b) above, after first using the holdings of the currency of the country of procurement.

9. Borrowing Authority. IDA should have authority to borrow from member governments, or other sources.

10. Special Resources Provided in Local Currencies. Arrangements should be made to permit IDA to receive from one member the currency of another member. Transfers of such currency would be over and above the member's subscription to the regular capital of IDA. Currencies so transferred should be available on terms which impose no greater restrictions on their use by IDA than previously applied to their use. Efforts would be

made to secure the agreement of member countries, in accepting the IDA charter, to cooperate in facilitating reasonable transfers to IDA of their currency which another country wishes to make available.

The member would receive non-voting "special development certificates" in exchange for currency provided. These certificates would carry a right of recovery of any such currency remaining upon liquidation of IDA. In addition, holders of certificates would be eligible to receive half of net operating profits derived from use of the resources provided.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 1st Session

Foreign Service Buildings Act Amendments, 1959. Hearings before the House Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations Committee on Foreign Affairs on draft legislation (Executive Communication No. 507) to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926. February 24-August 6, 1959. 297 pp.

United States Aid Operations in Laos. Hearings before a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee. March 11-June 1, 1959. 984 pp. Executive Privilege (International Cooperation Administration). Hearings before the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee pursuant to S. Res. 62, 86th Congress, 1st session. May 5, 1959. 30 pp.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Warfare Agents. Hearings before the House Science and Astronautics Committee. June 16-22, 1959. 44 pp.

International Food for Peace. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 1711, a bill to promote the foreign policy of the United States, to help build essential world conditions of peace by the more effective use of U.S. agricultural commodities for the relief of human hunger, and to promote economic and social development in less developed countries. July 7-10, 1959. 342 pp.

Participation of Small Business in Foreign Trade and Foreign Aid. Hearings before Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Select Committee on Small Business pursuant to H. Res. 51, a resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business. July 14-15, 1959. 213 pp.

Extension of Public Law 480. Hearings before the House Agriculture Committee. July 14-29, 1959. 774 pp. Authorizing the Secretary of the Army To Receive for Instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point Two Citizens and Subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand. Report to accompany S.J. Res. 24. H. Rept. 759. August 4, 1959. 4 pp.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy To Receive for Instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis Two Citizens and Subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium. Report to accompany S.J. Res. 106. H. Rept. 760. August 4, 1959. 4 pp.

Expressing the Sense of Congress Against Seating of the Communist Regime in China as Representative of China in the United Nations. Report to accompany H. Con. Res. 360. H. Rept. 825. August 10, 1959. 3 pp.

The International Food for Peace Act of 1959. Report to accompany S. 1711. S. Rept. 632. August 10, 1959. 23 pp.

Authorizing Payment to U.S. Treasury of Panama Canal Emergency Fund, and Providing Borrowing Authority. Report to accompany H.R. 4228. S. Rept. 673. August 12, 1959. 5 pp.

Century 21 Exposition at Seattle. Report to accompany S. 2065. S. Rept. 686. August 12, 1959. 13 pp.

Authorizing and Requesting the President to Issue a Proclamation With Respect to the 1959 Pacific Festival, and for Other Purposes. Report to accompany H.J. Res. 281. H. Rept. 880. August 12, 1959. 2 pp.

Extension of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. Report to accompany H.R. 8409. H. Rept. 883. August 12, 1959. 5 pp.

Authorizing the Acquisition of Land for Donation to the Pan American Health Organization as a Headquarters Site. Report to accompany S.J. Res. 115. S. Rept. 695. August 13, 1959. 7 pp.

Extension of International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. Report to accompany S. 2449. S. Rept. 704. August 13, 1959. 8 pp.

Authorizing Participation by the United States in Parliamentary Conferences With Mexico. Report to accompany H.J. Res. 283. H. Rept. 895. August 13, 1959. 4 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

International Bank Issues Year-End Financial Statement

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development reported on August 7 additions of \$70.5 million to its reserves during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, raising its total reserves to \$420 million.

Additions during the year were made up of net earnings of \$46.5 million which were placed in the supplemental reserve against losses on loans and guarantees, and loan commissions of \$24 million which were credited to the special reserve. These figures compare to net earnings of \$42 million and loan commissions of \$20 million in the fiscal year 1958. On June 30 the supplemental reserve totaled \$282 million and the special reserve was \$138 million.

Gross income, exclusive of loan commissions, was \$122 million, compared with \$99 million in the preceding year. Expenses, which included \$66 million for interest on Bank borrowing and other financial expenses, totaled \$76 million, compared with \$57 million last year.

During the year the Bank made 30 loans totaling the equivalent of \$703 million, compared with

a total of \$711 million last year. This brought the gross total of loan commitments at June 30 to \$4,522 million. This year's loans were made in Austria, Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Honduras, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Peru, South Africa, and Sudan.

Disbursements were \$583 million, compared with \$499 million in the preceding year. Cumulative disbursements amounted to \$3,377 million on June 30, 1959.

During the year the Bank sold or agreed to sell \$148.4 million principal amount of loans, all without its guarantee. On June 30 the total sales of loans amounted to \$568 million, of which \$69 million was with the Bank's guarantee.

Principal repayments received by the Bank during the year amounted to \$45 million, and borrowers repaid \$64 million on parts of their loans which were held by other investors. This brought total repayments to \$501 million on June 30, consisting of \$264 million repaid to the Bank and \$237 million repaid to the purchasers of borrowers' obligations sold by the Bank.

On June 30, 1959, the outstanding funded debt of the Bank was \$1,905 million, reflecting a net increase of \$247 million during the fiscal year. The Bank's borrowing operations during the year, including new public bond issues and private placements of Bank obligations, totaled \$432 million. There were four public issues as follows: one U.S. dollar issue in the amount of \$100 million (of which \$6.5 million was subject to delayed delivery); one Swiss franc issue equivalent to \$23.3 million; one Belgian franc issue equivalent to \$10 million; and one deutsche mark issue equivalent to \$47.6 million. There were six private placements of obligations totaling the equivalent of \$250.6 million; this included \$47.6 million in deutsche mark of which \$12.8 million still remained to be drawn down by the Bank on June 30. Outstanding debt was increased a further \$33 million as a result of delivery of bonds which had been subject to delayed delivery arrangements. The Bank retired at maturity and through purchase and sinking fund operations a total of \$199 million.

Libya and Spain became members of the Bank during the year bringing the number of members to 68. Their subscriptions, together with an in-

crease in the subscription of the Philippines, brought total subscribed capital to \$9,545.4 million on June 30, 1959.

U.S. Presents Check to IAEA for Agency Laboratory

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of State announced on August 25 (press release 610) that on that day the United States had presented a check for \$600,000 to the International Atomic Energy Agency to be used toward the building and equipping of a functional nuclear energy laboratory for the Agency at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, Austria.

Adm. Paul F. Foster, permanent U.S. Representative to the IAEA, handed the check to Agency Director General Sterling Cole at the IAEA headquarters at Vienna. Plans for the laboratory were approved by the IAEA Board of Governors at its April 1959 meeting, at which time the Board also formally accepted the U.S. offer of assistance.

The laboratory program will be kept flexible so that the facility can be of maximum use to varying needs of the Agency. Among the activities to be initiated will be: standardization of radioactive sources, the establishment and study of international standards for measurement techniques, the calibration of equipment and its adaptations for use in various countries, and measurements and analyses in connection with the Agency's safeguards and health and safety programs. In addition the laboratory will be available to meet requests from member states for various services. Principal components of the laboratory will be units for chemistry, radioisotope standards, health physics, and electronics, as well as a common workshop.

The one-story brick and reinforced concrete structure will be erected southeast of Vienna on land adjacent to the site of the Austrian Nuclear Center (*Studiengesellschaft fuer Atomenergie—SGAE*), where work is in progress on a research reactor. The Agency will have access to the Austrian reactor in carrying out its laboratory work, and research workers of the Austrian Nuclear Center will be able to use the Agency's laboratory.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

Security Council

Letter Dated 7 August 1959 From the Permanent Representative of India Alleging Violation by Pakistan of Indian Territory, Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/4202. August 8, 1959. 2 pp.
Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Covering the Period From 2 August 1958 to 6 August 1959. S/4206. August 10, 1959. 68 pp.

General Assembly

International Law Commission. Report of the International Law Commission Covering the Work of Its Eleventh Session, 20 April to 26 June 1959. A/CN.5/133. July 2, 1959. 93 pp.

Constitutions, Electoral Laws and Other Legal Instruments Relating to Political Rights of Women. Memorandum by the Secretary-General. A/4159. July 23, 1959. 87 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

United States and France Modify Commercial Air Agreement

Press release 610 dated August 27

Following the successful conclusion of negotiations between the Governments of France and the United States, announced on August 6,² an exchange of notes took place on August 27 at the French Foreign Ministry at Paris extending and modifying the commercial air agreement concluded in 1946 between France and the United States.³

These modifications are the following:

While maintaining all rights which exist in the agreement presently in force, French companies obtain the right to serve the following new routes:

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

² BULLETIN of Aug. 31, 1959, p. 329.

³ Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1679.

1. The polar route from France to Los Angeles or San Francisco.

2. The route from France to Anchorage, Alaska, via Hamburg.

3. The route from New Caledonia and Tahiti to Honolulu and Los Angeles or San Francisco.

French companies are authorized, moreover, to serve an additional point, Baltimore, on their route across the North Atlantic to the east coast of the United States.

American companies, for their part, also retain all rights which they have under the agreement in force and obtain, in addition, the right to serve the Pacific route reciprocal to the new French route mentioned above as well as the right to stop at both Marseille and Nice on their route No. 2 to the Far East, and not at only one of those two points as was formerly the case.

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Copyright

Universal copyright convention. Done at Geneva September 6, 1952. Entered into force September 16, 1955. TIAS 3324.

Accession deposited: Lebanon, July 17, 1959.

Telecommunication

International telecommunication convention. Signed at Buenos Aires December 22, 1952. Entered into force January 1, 1954. TIAS 3266.

Accession deposited: Kuwait, August 14, 1959.

Wheat

International wheat agreement, 1959, with annex. Opened for signature at Washington April 6 through 24, 1959. Entered into force July 16, 1959, for part I and parts III to VIII, and August 1, 1959, for part II.

Acceptance deposited: Israel, August 21, 1959; Philippines, August 24, 1959.

BILATERAL

Germany

Agreement regarding the application to persons on leave of certain articles of the agreement of June 19, 1951, between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their forces (TIAS 2846) and the agreement of August 3, 1959, to supplement the NATO status-of-forces agreement with respect to foreign forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Signed at Bonn August 3, 1959. Enters into force on the same date as the supplementary agreement of August 3, 1959.

Agreement on the settlement of disputes arising out of direct procurement, entered into pursuant to article 44

of the agreement of August 3, 1959, to supplement the NATO status-of-forces agreement with respect to foreign forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Signed at Bonn August 3, 1959. Enters into force on the same date as the supplementary agreement.

Israel

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of July 12, 1955 (TIAS 3311). Signed at Washington August 20, 1959. Enters into force on the date each Government receives from the other written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements.

Mexico

Agreement extending until December 31, 1959, the technical cooperation agreement for a training school for mechanics of April 6, 1954 (TIAS 2999), as amended and extended. Effectuated by exchange of notes at México, June 22, 1959. Entered into force June 22, 1959.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Consulate Opened at Poznan, Poland

The Department of State announced on August 26 (press release 612) that under an agreement with the Polish Government reached last year the United States would reopen its consulate at Poznan, Poland, on August 29, 1959. The Polish Government is expected to reopen its consulate at Chicago in the near future.

Confirmations

The Senate on August 26 confirmed the following nominations:

Vance Brand to be Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 585 dated August 11.)

Walter C. Dowling to be an Assistant Secretary of State. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 595 dated August 18.)

Eric H. Hager to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 611 dated August 25.)

Designations

George A. Morgan as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning, effective August 24. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 609 dated August 24.)

Woodruff Wallner as Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, effective August 24. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 608 dated August 24.)

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Check List of Department of State Press Releases: August 24-30

Press releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

No.	Date	Subject
*608	8/24	Wollner designated Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs (biographic details).
*609	8/24	Morgan designated Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning (biographic details).
610	8/25	U.S. presents check to IAEA.
*611	8/25	Hager nominated Legal Adviser (biographic details).
612	8/26	U.S. opens consulate at Poznan, Poland.
*613	8/26	Stimpson nominated Ambassador to Paraguay (biographic details).
614	8/26	Dillon: "Strengthening the Foundations of Freedom."
615	8/26	U.S. extends suspension of nuclear weapons tests.
616	8/27	World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition.
†617	8/27	German Foreign Policy documents.
*618	8/27	Death of Livingston Lord Satterthwaite.
619	8/27	Commercial air agreement with France.

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.



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